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THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Chapter CLXII.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

[CONTINUED.]

For salaries of the district judges, one hundred and one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of the Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court, and the orphan's court, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Office of the Attorney General.—For salaries of the Attorney General and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand and forty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, twelve thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books, and binding for the office of the Attorney General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of Mexican and Spanish law books for the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For fuel and labor for the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For office furniture and book cases for office of Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of commission for codifying laws of District of Columbia, including necessary books, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the District Attorneys, eleven thousand three hundred and and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the marshals, nine thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For salaries of two commissioners to codify laws of the District of Columbia, six thousand dollars.

Court of Claims.—For salaries of three judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, and deputy clerk and assistant clerks, and messenger thereof, twenty seven thousand dollars.

For stationery, fuel, gas, labor, printing, and miscellaneous items for the Court of Claims, three thousand dollars.

For fees of witnesses, in behalf of the government, in the Court of Claims, and of agents or attorneys to be appointed by the solicitor thereof, to attend to the taking of depositions, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Independent Treasury.—For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States, at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salaries of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia of one thousand dollars, and of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans of five hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of six of the additional clerks, authorized by the acts of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty six, twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty eight, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty one, thirty first August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of additional clerk in office of assistant treasurer at Boston, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For salary of a clerk to the treasurer of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses under the act for the safe keeping, collecting, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty six, ten thousand dollars, in addition to premium received on transfer drafts: Provided, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services.

For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand of the several depositaries, under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty six, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep the public money, under the fifteenth section of the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty six, for the additional services required under that act, at the same rates provided in the act approved second March, eighteen hundred and fifty three, and under the same restrictions and limitations, fifteen thousand dollars.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred fifty two, for the better protection of the lives of pasengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, eighty thousand dollars.

Expenses of the Collection of Revenue from Lands.—To meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from the sales of public lands in the several land States and Territories, in addition to the balances of former appropriations:

For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices, and receivers of public moneys, two hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, thirty eight thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land offices, fifteen thousand dollars.

Penitentiary—For compensation of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, assistant keepers, guards, and matron of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of three inspectors of said penitentiary, seven hundred dollars.

For the support and maintenance of said penitentiary, ten thousand and eighty five dollars, including four thousand dollars for furnaces.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, one million dollars.

For rent of Surveyor General's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For office rent for the Surveyor General of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For rent of Surveyor General's office in Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For office rent for the Surveyor General of Utah Territory, fuel, books, stationery, furniture, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of a translator in the office of the Surveyor General of New Mexico, two thousand dollars.

For rent of the Surveyor General's office in New Mexico, fuel, books stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation, in part, for the messenger in charge of the main furnace in the Capitol, three hundred and fifty dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four—making together four hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water closets in the Capitol, three hundred and sixty five dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four—making together four hundred thirty eight dollars.

For compensation to the public gardener, twelve hundred dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four—making together one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of sixteen laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden, at forty dollars per month each, and twenty per cent thereon, per act twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four—making together nine thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol Square, seven hundred and thirty dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four—making together eight hundred and seventy six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol Square, at five hundred dollars each, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four—making together one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's house, at five hundred dollars each, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four—making together one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the door keeper at the President's house, five hundred dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four—making together six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant door keeper at the President's House, three hundred and sixty five dollars, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four—making together four hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenters' shops, five hundred dollars and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four—making together six hundred dollars.

For compensation of four draw keepers at the Potomac bridge, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and for fuel, oil, and lamps—making together three thousand two hundred and sixty six dollars.

For compensation of two draw keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, at four hundred and fifty dollars each, and twenty per cent. thereon, per act twenty second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and for fuel, oil and lamps—making together one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For arrearages due Bailey Brown, keeper of the upper Eastern Branch bridge for expenses incurred in the years eighteen hundred and fifty three, eighteen hundred and fifty four, in the purchase of fuel, oil, and repairs of lamps, one hundred dollars.

For compensation of the auxiliary guard, and for fuel, and oil for lamps, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For furnace keeper at the President's house, three hundred sixty five dollars.

For printing and publishing one thousand copies of the papers of James Madison now in the archieves of the State Department under the direction and control of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, six thousand dollars: Provided, that said works be printed by the public printer, and that no more be paid for such printing, than the amount authorized by the law regulating the public printing.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, passed March first eighteen hundred fifty five, shall be so construed as that the annual compensation fixed for the diplomatic representatives of the United States at the several countries therein enumerated, shall be the same as therein specified therefor respectively, whether such representatives shall be of the grades existing at the time of the passage of the bill, or of a superior grade; and that such compensation shall commence from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, as the period designated in said act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized to employ in addition to those now allowed by law, one clerk of class four, in the office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers, and to take one clerk from class two and add one to class four in his office; that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to employ in his office one clerk of class four, in addition to those now allowed by law, and temporarily one clerk of class two to take charge of the census returns; and the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to employ one clerk of class three in the office of the Fifth Auditor, and to take one clerk from class two and add one to class three, in the office of the First Comptroller; and to take one clerk from class three and add one to class four in the office of the Register; and such sum as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and to enable the Secretary of War to employ temporary clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General on bounty land service, five thousand dollars, and that the same is hereby also appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of State to pay to the clerks in his office of class four the same compensation as was paid to the same class in other executive departments from the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty three, to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, exclusive, the sum of twenty one hundred and seventy eight dollars and seventy six cents be and be the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the pay of the marines in the service of the United States who compose the corps of musicians known as the "Marine Band," stationed at the Navy Yard in Washington city, be and the same is hereby increased at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing on the first of May last, and to continue as long as they shall perform by order of the Secretary of the Navy or other superior officer on the Capitol grounds or the President's grounds.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

[Chapter CLXIII.]

An Act to authorize the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia to decree the Sale of Real Estate in certain Cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which real estate within the District of Columbia shall have been limited heretofore, or shall be limited hereafter, by the provisions of any deed or will to one or more, for life or lives, with a contingent limitation over to such issue of one or more of the tenants for life as shall be living at the death of their parent or parents, and the said deed or will containing the limitation shall not prohibit a sale, the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, upon the application of the tenants for life, shall have power to decree a sale of such real estate, if, upon the proofs, it shall be of opinion that it is expedient to do so, and to decree to the purchaser an absolute and complete title in fee simple.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That application for the sale of such real estate shall be by bill in equity, verified by the oath or oaths of the party or parties, in which all the facts shall be distinctly set forth, upon the existence of which it is claimed to be expedient that such sale should be decreed; which facts shall be proved by competent testimony. Such of the issue contemplated by the limitation as shall be in existence at the time of the application for the sale of such real estate, shall be made parties defendant to the bill, and if minors, by guardian *ad litem*, together with all who would take the estate in case the limitation over should never vest. Such of the parties defendant as shall be of the age of fourteen years or more shall answer in proper person, on oath, and all evidence shall be taken upon notice to the parties and to the guardian *ad litem*.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of the sale of such real estate shall be held under the control and subject to the order of the Court, and shall be vested, under its order and supervision, upon real and personal security, or in government securities: and the same shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed real estate, and stand in the place of the real estate from the sale of which such proceeds have arisen, and as such real estate, be subject to the limitations of the deed or will. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

[Chapter CLXIV.]

An Act to authorize Protection to be given to Citizens of the United States who may discover Deposites of Guano.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any citizen or citizens of the United States may have discovered, or shall hereafter discovered, or shall hereafter discover, a deposit of guano on any island, rock, or key not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other government, and not occupied by the citizens of any other government, and shall take peaceable possession thereof, and occupy the same, said island, rock, or key may, at the direction of the President of the United States, be considered as appertaining to the United States: Provided however, That notice be given by such discoverer or discoverers, as soon as practicable, to the State Department of the United States, of such discovery, occupation, and possession, verified by affidavit, describing said island, rock, or key, and the latitude and longitude thereof, as near as may be, and showing that such possession was taken in the name of the United States, and that satisfactory evidence be furnished to the State Department that such island, rock, or key was not, at the time of the discovery thereof, or of the taking possession and occupation thereof by the claimants, in the possession or occupation of any other government or of the citizens of any other government.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said discoverer or discoverers, or his or their assigns, being citizens of the United States, may be allowed, at the pleasure of Congress, the exclusive right of occupying said island, rocks, or keys, for the purpose of obtaining said guano, and of selling and delivering the same to citizens of the United States, for the purpose of being used therein, and may be allowed to charge and receive for every ton thereof delivered alongside a vessel, in proper tubs, within reach of ship's tackle, a sum not exceeding eight dollars per ton for the best quality, or four dollars per ton in its native place of deposit: Provided, however, That no guano shall be taken from said island, rock, or key, except for the use of the citizens of the United States, or of persons resident therein, as aforesaid. And provided, also, That said discoverer or discoverers, or his or their assigns, shall first enter into bonds, with such penalties or securities as may be required by the President, to deliver the said guano to citizens of the United States, for the purpose of being used therein, and to none others, and at the price aforesaid, and to provide all necessary facilities for that purpose within a time to be fixed in said bond. And any breach of the provisions thereof shall be taken and deemed a forfeiture of all rights accruing under any by virtue of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the introduction of guano from such islands, rocks, or keys, shall be regulated as in the coasting trade between different parts of the United States, and the same laws shall govern the vessels concerned therein.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed obligatory on the United States to retain possession of the islands, rocks, or keys, as aforesaid, after the guano shall have been removed from the same.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to protect the rights of the said discoverer or discoverers or their assigns, as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until otherwise provided by law, all acts done, and offences or crimes committed, on every such island, rocks, or keys, by persons who may land thereon, or in the waters adjacent thereto, shall be held and deemed to have been done or committed on the high seas, on board a merchant ship or vessel belonging to the United States, and be punished according to the laws of the United States relating to such ships or vessels and offences on the high seas; which laws, for the purpose aforesaid, are hereby extended to and over such islands, rocks, or keys.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

[Chapter CLXV.]

An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Corporation of the City of Washington over the lower Eastern Branch or Navy yard Bridge, and to regulate Travel upon the upper Eastern Branch, or Benning's Bridge, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the bounds of the corporation of the City of Washington, be and the same are hereby extended so far as to comprehend the lower Eastern Branch, or Navy yard bridge; and the said corporation is hereby empowered to adopt rules and regulations for the safety and security of property and of the persons crossing the said bridge.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to ride, drive or lead any horse, mule, or other animal over the wooden part of the upper Eastern Branch, or Benning's Bridge at a faster gait than a walk; or to discharge any gun or other fire arm on or under said bridge, or from the causeway leading thereto: and all persons violating either of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, a penalty of not more than ten, nor less than five dollars, to be recovered in the name of the United States before any magistrate of the county of Washington and District of Columbia, the money when collected to be handed over to the levy court and by them applied to such repairs and improvements of the road, leading to the bridge, as from time to time may be required.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

[Chapter CLXVI.]

An Act to fix the Graduation Periods for Lands in the Greensbury District, in the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in classifying the unsold and unappropriated public lands in the district of Greensburg, subject to sale, in the State of Louisiana, under the act entitled, "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, the respective periods therein referred to shall be computed from the dates on which the lands became subject to private entry, after the first or original offering of the same.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

[Chapter CLXVII.]

An Act making Appropriations for Fortifications and other Works of Defence, and for Repairs of Barracks and Quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications, barracks, and quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

For Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain, twenty five thousand dollars;

For Fort Knox, at the Narrows of the Penobscot River, Maine, sixty thousand dollars;

For Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, ten thousand dollars;

For Fort Richmond, at the Narrows, New York harbor, seventy five thousand dollars;

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, twenty thousand dollars;

For Fort Delaware, Delaware River, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Calhoun, entrance to Hampton Roads, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia, nineteen thousand dollars;

For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Sound, Florida, twenty five thousand dollars;

For Fort McBee, and preservation of its site, Florida, twenty five thousand dollars;

For Fort Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, Florida, twenty five thousand dollars;

For Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Alabama, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For fortifications at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, California, two hundred thousand dollars;

For fortifications at Fort Point, entrance of San Francisco Bay, California, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah River, fourteen thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Morgan, mouth of Mobile Bay, Alabama, twenty five thousand dollars;

For extension of Battery at Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs and extension of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, thirty thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses of fortifications not herein mentioned, the preservation of sites, the protection of titles, and repairs of sudden damages to forts, thirty thousand three hundred dollars.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

[Chapter CLXIX.]

An Act supplemental to an act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting Copyright," approved February third, eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any copyright hereafter granted under the laws of the United States to the author or proprietor of any dramatic composition, designed or suited for public representation, shall be deemed and taken to confer upon the said author or proprietor, his heirs or assigns, along with the sole right to print and publish the said composition, the sole right also to act, perform, or represent the same, or cause it to be acted, performed, or represented, on any stage or public place during the whole period for which the copyright is obtained; and any manager, actor, or any person acting, performing, or representing the said composition, without or against the consent of said author or proprietor, his heirs or assigns, shall be liable for damages to be sued for and recovered by action on the case or other equivalent remedy, with costs of suit in any court of the United States, such damages in all cases to be rated and assessed at such sum not less than one hundred dollars for the first, and fifty dollars for every subsequent performance, as to the court having cognizance thereof shall appear to be just: Provided, nevertheless, That nothing therein enacted shall impair any right to act, perform, or represent a dramatic composition as aforesaid, which right may have been acquired, or shall in future be acquired by any manager, actor, or other person previous to the securing of the copyright for the same composition, or to restrict in any way the right of such author to process in equity in any court of the United States for the better and further enforcement of his rights.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

[Chapter CLXX.]

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act requiring Foreign Regulations of Commerce to be laid annually before Congress," approved August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty two, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the changes and modifications in the commercial system of other nations, now required by said act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before Congress annually, within six days after the commencement of each ordinary session, as a part of said report, all other commercial information communicated to the State Department by consular and diplomatic agents of this government abroad, or contained in the official publications of other governments, which he shall deem sufficiently important.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of the State to make said report, it is hereby declared to be the duty of consuls and commercial agents of the United States in foreign countries, to procure and transmit to the Department of State authentic commercial information respecting said countries, of such character, and in such manner and form, and at such times, as said department may, from time to time prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State in said annual report, to specify the names of any of said officers who may have been remiss in their duty enjoined by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State be and is hereby authorized and required to appoint one clerk, who shall have charge of statistics in said department, and shall be called "Superintendent of Statistics," and shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and shall be allowed as an assistant, one clerk of the third class, which clerk the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to appoint.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

[Chapter CLXXI.]

An Act making an Appropriation for the Survey of the Southern Boundary Line of Kansas Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the President of the United States to execute the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause the southern boundary line of Kansas Territory to be surveyed and marked," the sum of thirty five thousand four hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

[Chapter CLXXII.]

An Act to continue the Land Offices at Vincennes, Indiana, and to ascertain and adjust the Titles to certain Lands in the States of Indiana and Illinois, formerally included within the Vincennes Land District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of the land offices at Vincennes, to be appointed, together with a fit and proper person learned in the law, and a citizen of Indiana, to be appointed by the President of the United States, are hereby constituted commissioners to ascertain and adjust the title of any claimant to any tract of land, or any part or subdivision thereof, granted by the resolution of Congress of the twenty ninth of August, seventeen hundred and ninety one, entitled "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes, and the Illinois country, in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions," and the several acts in aid of and supplementary thereto.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every such claimant to any tract of land so granted, or any part or subdivision thereof, shall, within three months after the publication of the notice herein provided for, file his claim in writing with the said register, in which he shall specifically set forth such facts as shall be required in the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office: Provided, That in any case in which good cause may be shown why the claim was not filed within the period stipulated, such claim may be presented and acted upon at any time before the expiration of the commission.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That such register, upon the receipt of such instructions, shall give notice in the several newspapers of general circulation within said district and in the vicinity of said lands, by publication of his readiness to receive applications of claimants, to which notice shall be appended the instructions of the Commissioner and a copy of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said commissioners shall meet immediately after the time allowed for filing such claims, and shall hold their sessions at the town of Vincennes. They shall have power to issue subpoenas, and compell the attendance of witnesses, administer all necessary oaths, and to hear and decide, in a summary manner, all matters respecting such claims. Minutes of the proceedings, decisions, meetings, and adjournments of the board, shall be regularly entered in a book kept for that purpose.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every claimant to any tract of land so granted, or any subdivision thereof, who can produce to such commissioner a regular chain of title from the original confirmee or donee to himself, or who can show to their satisfaction a continuous and connected possession in himself, and those under whom he claims, for a period of twenty years or more next preceding the filing of his claim, or can show

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

[For the Asheville News.]

Asbestus and its Kindred Rocks, with their Uses.

BY WM. BEAL.

Asbestus is a variety of the Silicate of Magnesia, which, however, has received a variety of names, varying with its outward appearance. Its chemical composition is Silica 43, Magnesia 40, Oxide of Iron 3, Alumina 1, and water 13 per cent; thus being almost analagous to a variety of other substances which are of various application in the arts and manufactures, with little or no preparation.

Asbestus is one of the most singular substances found in a state of nature. Being formed of the same materials as the hardest rocks, its texture is such as to appear like vegetable fibre and separate into filaments, which are extremely delicate, flexible and elastic, resembling in this respect fine white linen thread, and that too of the most beautiful kind. It is sometimes, however, so hard and brittle as to be confounded with fragments of wood broken in splinters, thus showing opposite characters, for whilst in the first case it has the tenacity of good cord or thread, in the other it will sometimes scratch glass. Sometimes it looks so much like leather as to be called "mountain leather;" at others it is so light and spongy as to be called cork, and will float on water. Chemists call it living linen or Salamandine Wool. The ancients esteemed Asbestus as precious, and employed it in making tissues to envelop the bodies of the dead when they were consumed on the funeral pile, and thus preserve their ashes unmingled with those of the fuel by which they were consumed, as shown by the discovery of a piece of its cloth in a marble urn in a vineyard near Rome, which was discovered in the year 1792, and which measured more than two yards in length by one and three quarters in width, and was as soft and glossy as silk, and which contained some half burned bones and a skull of some ancient worthy, and is now in library of the Vatican. It was formerly obtained from Persia at great expense, so that its use was confined to the wealthiest part of the community, and its nature was so little known that Pliny classes it with vegetable substances and called it unchangable linen, and compared its value to fine pearls, and taught that it was prepared to sustain the heat of fire by the broiling sun of the India deserts, where it grew, and that a tree enveloped in its folds could withstand without injury the repeated blows of an axe.

In modern times it has been made into cloth by spinning with linen or cotton, and when the cloth is finished in other respects they put it into the fire and draw it forth a fabric of pure Asbestus.

Madame Perpento has succeeded in Italy, for some time past, in making from it cloth paper and even lace, and a book was deposited in the French Institute printed entirely upon paper thus manufactured by this lady. The mode of manufacture is described as quite simple and not very expensive. This paper is good for either writing or printing, and by using an ink composed partly of magnesia and sulphuret of iron, the writing will be preserved even after having been passed through the fire, and the paper has the great value of securing precious documents from destruction by the flames.

It is also used extensively in the manufacture of fire proof safes, and by the Chemist in the labaratory it is often used in the manufacture of various articles destined to resist the action of fire, such as lamp wicks, &c.

Soapstone is known under the names of Spanish or Venetian chalk, and its composition is as follows: Silica 50, Magnesia 30, Alumina 2, Oxide of Iron 2, Oxide of Manganese 1, and Water 15. It is employed in polishing articles made of serpentine marble, gypsum, and plate glass, and when thoroughly levigated is used as an ingredient of rouge. It is also used as a substitute for grease on the axles of carriages. It is also further used for sketching in outline, on silk, linen, and glass, as crayon for painting on glass, and for removing stains on woollen and silk goods. It is also used in the manufacture of porcelain to improve its transparency, and the apparatus employed for the production of Chlorine is occasionally manufactured from this material, as it resists the corrosive action of this gas. There are many other useful purposes to which it is applied, of which we have not room to speak this time.

We are informed, says the Abingdon (Va.) Democrat, that a few days ago Mr. McQueen, Sheriff of Johnston county, Tenn., with another gentleman, went to the house of one Stout, who was suspected of harboring a runaway negro. On reaching the place, the door was found to be fastened. Admittance was demanded and refused, and the Sheriff broke the door down, when out rushed the negro with a bowie knife in his hand. Mr. McQueen knocked him down with a stick, and his companion rushed on to secure the fellow, and was cut by him in the face—from the right corner of the mouth to the angle of the jaw. Wresting the knife from the negro, the wounded man struck him a blow with it on the right arm, just below the shoulder, from the effects of which the negro died in a few minutes.

A GEM.—An eminent modern writer beautifully says: The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of all political happiness, is confidence in the integrity of man; and the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal—reliance on the goodness of God."

The Industrial Conflict in England---A New Phase of the Slavery Question.

The return of Dr. Livingston, the American explorer, to England, has given rise to a curious conflict there, which indicates the tone and tide of public opinion in Great Britain. This is nothing less than the conflict between the true policy of the commercial and industrial classes, and that of the family cliques which have for so long a time governed England. The London Times, the great organ of the merchants and manufacturers, boldly announces, in commenting upon Dr. Livingston's discoveries, that "the one great service which the world demands from the negro race is the production of cotton;" and admitting that "the white man seems unfitted for labor under the peculiar conditions of place and atmosphere requisite for the cultivation of this necessary staple," propounds the doubt whether even if it were possible to transfer the scene of its production to Africa, "the negro will cultivate the soil with the certainty of purpose and regularity of result necessary for commercial purposes." It goes even further than this, and asks "if the negro proprietor will not employ the compulsory labor of slaves?"

The London Post, the special organ of Lord Palmerston and all the advocates of government by a class, takes alarm at these bold propositions of the Times, and endeavors to change the issue by assuming that the battle now going on and whose existence it expressly admits, is a battle between geography and slavery. In the course of its reasoning it admits that coffee and sugar are articles of universal use in all zones: but points to India and the Cape Colony, to French Algeria and and Syria, where it says "the cotton plant yet flourishes in the gardens of the Aleppo, and the sugar canes by the waters of Damascus." In the course of its argument, the Post is led into a singular advocacy of the most ultra theories of the American fillibusters, in appealing, in support of its propositions, to the French conquests in Algiers, where "an immense tract of land of the most exuberant fertility passes from the hands of the Arab, the Turk, the Moor, the negro, and the Mozabite—indolent, ignorant, fanatic, without industry or capital—into the hands of those who are capable of giving that territory its due and active part to play in the great drama of the world." This is pure fillibusterism of the most ultra American school.

The Times is tight in its position, for the commercial and industrial interests of the world are beginning to awaken to the true issues involved in the discussion of the slavery question. Cotton and sugar are the immediate results of the system of tropical labor established by the early discoverers of America. Cotton and sugar have been the great sources of amelioration in the dress and food of man in every zone, and have produced many of the most valuable improvements in his hygienic condition. Cotton and sugar are at the present day two of the most important fountains of the commercial and industrial movement of the world, and therein constitute some of the greatest springs of modern civilization. Not only their production, but a continued increase of the product is demanded by the wants of civilization; and any policy which shall tend to destroy the productive contributions of the existing system of tropical labor, before any substitute for it has been established, is conflicting with the material interests of civilization, and thereby with its true development and progress.

The existing humanitarian theories, based upon an abstract moral truth, are found to conflict with these social necessities, while at the same time they fail to fulfil in a moral point of view the hopes of their advocates.

The first triumph of these theories was witnessed in St. Domingo. There a community, which in 1789 produced 145,000,000 pounds of sugar, 70,000,000 pounds of coffee and 6,000,000 pounds of cotton, has been destroyed to the industrial world, and its place has been filled only by communities organized on a similar social system. The next triumph is exhibited in the West India colonies of all the European powers, except Spain. The change in their social organization has reduced the production of sugar in the English, French, Danish, and Dutch West Indies, since 1833, nearly one half, precluding at the same time any advance in the culture of cotton. Were these theories and their attendant results to be applied to the southern portion of the United States and to the colonies of Spain, which still hold to the system of involuntary negro labor, not only would they be involved in social ruin, but the shock to industrial England would be of the most disastrous magnitude.

It is true that in the sugar culture the coolie labor of India and the Mauritius is beginning to replace the loss of St. Domingo and the West Indies. But there is a well founded doubt springing up in the world whether the coolie system is any more consonant with the abstract principles of humanity than is the system of negro slavery as practised in America. Waiving, however, this point, it has been demonstrated that cotton cannot be cultivated as successfully in India as it is in the United States. In Africa the experiment has not yet been practically tested, and even should it be positively ascertained, there rise the great questions propounded by the Times: Can it be produced there with the certainty of purpose and regularity of result necessary for commercial purposes? If so, will not the negro proprietor employ the compulsory labor of slaves?

Commercial England has to decide these questions for herself, and shaping her own policy, to abide its issue. Here we are not disposed to interfere with the desirable increase of culture of a staple so necessary as is cotton to a civilized world, merely to carry out a truth that may seem moral and humane in the abstract, but the practical results of which, in a moral point of view, are open to grave doubts. Through her Indian possessions and her coolie system, England may compete with us in sugar for the commerce of the world, but in cotton and its fabrics she cannot do so.—*New York Herald.*

☞In New Market, Tenn., on Saturday night the 17th inst., says the Rogersville Times, a man by the name of Rhea shot another by the name of Hodge, who expired in a few minutes. Rhea has left for parts unknown.

☞A lady dropped dead while dancing in a ball room, in New York, last week.

[From the Washington Union.]

Letter from Mr. Clingman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 9, 1857.

SIR: In the discussions during the present session of the power of Congress to legislate over the Territories, reference has been made to opinions formerly expressed by me in debate. Though the effect of the Kansas and Nebraska act, in its operation, as to the power of the people of those Territories to legislate as to slavery, is now purely a judicial question, yet, as my opinions have been somewhat modified by reflection on the subject, I take this mode of expressing them, as well as I can do within the compass of a few sentences. I prefer this course to taking up the time of the House in the discussion of a question which has been turned over to the action of the people of the Territories, under the Constitution, subject to the revision of the judiciary.

The right to legislate over the Territories of the United States has, by some persons, been derived from that clause of the Constitution which authorises Congress to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property of the United States.

Others maintain that, as an incident to the power to admit new States, the right to prepare the Territory for the condition of a State, authorizes legislation.

If neither of these clauses should be deemed sufficient to authorize legislation, then it may be contended that, in the first place, it must now be admitted as a settled matter, that the government of the United States is capable of acquiring territory by treaty, conquest, or discovery and of holding or exercising authority over the same. But the government derives all of its powers from the Constitution, and but for that instrument the President, the Senators, and members of Congress, would have no more power over the territory, than any other set of people, three hundred in number.

It is, however, universally admitted that the government of the United States is only a trustee of power or agent for the people of the United States, and must exercise its authority for their benefit. As the government derives its power solely from the Constitution, it cannot go beyond that instrument, and is bound by its limitations: therefore, it could not, for example, in the Territory, grant titles of nobility, establish religion, abridge the freedom of speech or of the press, &c.

Whichever of these three sources of power be assumed as the true one, it seems clear that Congress and the President, in holding the territory, or exercising jurisdiction over it, can only legislate to the extent required to protect the interest of the government and of the people of the United States. The preservation of its own property, and the protection of the property and personal rights of the people, limit the extent of its powers. It is bound, however, to legislate, or "make needful rules," to that extent.

A B enters the Territory with his wife, child, horse, and slave. These are taken away from him by force, and he is himself imprisoned. Now, it is obvious that there should be laws to protect his own liberty, and also his right to the possession of his wife, child, horse and slave. Hence, it follows that there must be power in Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery as well as in relation to wives, children, and horses. It is clear that the government has power to protect these rights. Can it go further? The Constitution declares that "private property shall not be taken for public use [even] without just compensation." The government cannot, therefore, take my property, or, what is the same thing, release another from an obligation to me, which is the nature of property. While it may protect, it cannot destroy personal rights.

It must be remembered, however, that every slave in the United States is necessarily the property of some person; but, as the government of the United States cannot destroy or take away property, it cannot, of course, change the relatien of any one in these respects. If a person is under obligation to serve me for life, or a shorter term, he cannot be released from that obligation by Congress, because it cannot take my property by any law that it can pass, whether that law is to operate in a State or Territory. In the latter it is bound to preserve—that is, protect—existing rights; but it cannot destroy them.—If, therefore, its power is limited to the preservation of rights now in being, such a law as the Missouri Compromise, which would destroy rights that already exist in certain citizens, would be unconstitutional, since it might, and in fact must, necessarily interfere with property in slaves. It seems to me that these propositions cover the whole ground of controversy; and hence, if they are held to be true, Congress cannot, except "for public use," and with "just compensation," deprive any person of an obligation on another, or declare that the owner's right to his slave shall not be recognised in any Territory of the United States. And if Congress has not the power itself, then it cannot delegate it; and hence the Kansas Nebraska bill does not carry with it any such power.

Respectfully, &c.,
Editor of the *Globe*. T. L. CLINGMAN.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Starkville, (Miss.,) Advocate contains the particulars of the horrible murder of Robert Burnes, proprietor of the Cottage Hotel, in that place, by Dr. W. D. Stovall, with whom he had had a fight the day before. It says:

"Going near Burnes' stable Dr. S. stopped the buggy and walked within about twenty five paces of Burnes, who was engaged in harnessing a horse; he beckoned to a negro who was standing near to get out of the way, at the same moment raising the gun and firing. At the instant of his firing Burnes looked around and received the contents of the gun full in his face. He raised his hands to his eyes, and sunk to the earth, exclaiming, 'my God!' Upon this Stovall advanced within ten paces, and fired the second time, the whole charge taking effect in his back, and Burnes then cried out 'I am a dead man.' Still not satisfied, Stovall coolly approached him, and, drawing a pistol, put it close to his head and fired again, bursting the eye-ball from its socket; then, putting the pistol to his breast, he fired a fourth time into the body of the already dead man. Mrs. Burnes and her children rushed from the house screaming, while Dr. Stovall coolly walked off, got into his buggy and drove off.

The Western Extension.

On Saturday last the Senate, on motion of Gen. Dockery, of Richmond, *re considered the vote by which that body had passed the Western Extension bill;* and the bill was made the special order for Monday.

After Gen. Dockery had made his motion to reconsider, and had stated his reasons therefor, Mr. Speaker Avery took the floor, Mr. Hill in the chair; and a long and most animated debate took place, involving the merits of the question, and pledges of political parties on the subject, &c., &c. Mr. Avery spoke vehemently and eloquently in favor of the measure as it had already passed the Senate, and against a reconsideration. He expressed his astonishment that such a motion should have come from Gen. Dockery, and reminded that gentleman of his pledges on the subject while canvassing the Western part of the State for Governor. Gen. Dockery had told the people of the mountains that he was for the road to the Tennessee line—that he was for ascending and tunnelling the mountains, so as to give the people there an outlet to market, even if it should cost ten million of dollars; and he made this pledge generally and without limitation. Nothing was said then about doing the work in such a way as to exhaust the hopes and the patience of the Western people—nothing about restrictions to be imposed upon this Road which had *not* been imposed upon the Atlantic and the N. C. Roads. Now, however, after the bill had passed the Senate, motion was made to reconsider by that gentleman, which if successful, must be fatal to the measure.

Gen. Dockery replied at some length, vindicating his consistency on the subject. He admitted his pledges while canvassing for Governor—said he was still prepared to redeem them—declared, in emphatic terms, that the Western Extension had no better friend than he was; but he desired a reconsideration, so as to amend the bill, believing as he did that in its present shape it went too far, and committed the State to a greater expenditure of means than would be advisable or advantageous. He was willing to extend the first section to Morganton, and to go farther, preserving the section principle; but, upon reflection, he could not approve the bill which had just passed the Senate.

Messrs. Wilder, Cameron, Cherry, and Eaton also took part in the debate.

Mr. Avery, in reply to Gen. Dockery, examined the whole question, and urged the Senate, in the most animated terms, to adhere to the bill as it had passed. He contended that the bill provided for nothing more than was justly due to the West—that it was a measure in which the whole State was interested, inasmuch as it proposed to open the markets in the interior and on the seaboard to so large a portion of the State; and that it was a *necessary* measure, for, without it, the work would languish, and no one could look forward with hope to its early completion.—He did not propose to go beyond the original appropriation of four millions, to which the State was already pledged. All he asked was, that the first seection should be extended to Morganton; that, as soon as the stock was subscribed for the portion of the route between where the section now terminates and Morganton, and five per cent. paid in, books may be opened for the next section; and that, when the stock for that is taken, and twenty five per cent. paid in, the State will then undertake the ten miles of Mountain Road, with the right to lay a tax on freight and passengers over the same, when completed, to reimburse any loss incurred, &c., &c. As the charter at present stood, the first section was required to be completed, equipped and put in full operation, before books could be opened for the second. This, in his opinion, would so retard the work that the present generation would not live to see it completed to the Tennessee line. But we do not propose to give anything like a sketch even of the debate. Our Reporter has succeeded well in giving the substance of it, which will be found under the appropriate head; but it would have required an accomplished stenographer to do justice to the speakers on the occasion, and especially to Mr. Avery, whose duty it was to occupy all the time he did in enforcing his views, in explaining and replying, and who spoke with great warmth, rapidity, and force.

If the bill should be defeated, a large share of the responsibility for its defeat will rest on Gen. Dockery. It is doubtful whether any other Senator who voted with the majority, would have moved a reconsideration; and whether amendments may now be suggested by that gentleman and adopted by the Senate, the fact is apparent that the reconsideration moved by him, and carried by his influence in the Senate will have a tendency to impair the strength of the measure in the Commons, if indeed it should reach that body.

Since the above was written, the Senate has had further action upon the subject.

On Monday, at eleven o'clock, the Senate again proceeded to consider the Western Extension bill in committee of the whole, Mr. Hill in the chair. A long debate ensued, which was conducted mainly by Mr. Speaker Avery on one side and Gen. Dockery on the other. The following amendment, offered by Mr. Avery, was adopted in committee of the whole:

Be it further enacted, and it is hereby expressly declared, as a fundamental condition annexed to the granting of the foregoing amendment, That the State shall not be called upon by said Company to pay in upon the subscription to the capital stock of said Company, more than five hundred thousand dollars annually, except that if the French Broad and Greenville Railroad Company shall surrender their chartered rights and privileges to the State, as hereinbefore provided, then the State shall pay in on her subscription the additional sum of one hundred thousand dollars annually for two years.

The Senate soon after adjourned, and met again at three o'clock, and at four the Western Extension, being the special order, was taken up. After some debate, and after one or two amendments offered by Mr. Myers had been rejected, Gen. Dockery moved to stike out the material and more important portions of the bill, embracing nearly the whole of it, so as to make it provide for an extension to Morganton, and for some additional work beyond, in case the French Broad and Greenville Company should surrender their charter. The friends of the measure regarded this motion, if it should prevail, as fatal to it; and the vote was, therefore, considered a test of the strength of the measure. Gen Dockery's motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Battle, Boyd, Bryant, Cameron, Carr, Chesson, Christain, Cunningham, Dillard, Dockery, Eaton, Hawkins, Holmes, Holt, J. B. Jones, A. J. Jones, Lane, Martin, Miller, W. R. Myers, Pool, Sanders and Taylor—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Cherry, Coleman, Fennell, Fonville, Gibson, Gorrell, Hill, Mills, Parks, Ramsay, Rives, Speight, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas, Ward, Wiggins, White and Wilder—18.

The bill was then referred to a select committee, on motion of Gen. Dockery, consisting of Messrs. Gorrell, Eaton, Coleman, Cherry, and Hill. And soon after the Senate adjourned.

Raleigh Standard.

UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES.—The organs of the Know Nothings are commenting, in a tone between a whine and a growl, upon the late election of University trustees. The complaint is that the Democratic members of the Legislature have met in caucus to select men who would be worthy of the trust reposed in them. They seem to have succeeded in doing so, for the talents and characters of the Democratic nominees are unimpeached. It is the manner, not the result, of the election that is growled at. It is true there was a time when a caucus to choose trustees for the University was unnecessary; but *then* the opponents of the Democratic party were men who where bound together by principles—not oaths; men who could trust to each other's honor, without desecrating the Gospel by a pledge, which is needless with an honest and useless with a dishonest man; men who, however they differed upon minor points of policy, were true to Southern rights, and neither fawned upon nor abetted wealthy leaders who are more than suspected of bartering the interests of their country to a morbid desire of revenge upon political opponents.

But "circumstances alter cases" in times like the present, when opposed by an organization who are, at least were, bound to deny or acknowledge their party as it suits their interest. A strict scrutiny was necessary to prevent the sworn bonds-men of a secret council converting the Board of Trustees into an inquisition, not of worth or talents, but of political bigots. To guard the University from bogus Americanism was the object.—That the plan adopted has succeed may be inferred from the display of "weeping and gnashing of teeth."—*War. News.*

News from New Mexico.

A Wonderful Story—The Gold Regions of California Outdone.

The Santa Fe Gazette announces the arrival of Mr. Idler, the agent and general director of the Mining Company, organized some time since in Washington city, to work the Placer mines near Santa Fe. Mr. Kurtz, a machinist from Norris' engine shop, in Philadelphia, and Mr. Chappin, a millwright, all engaged in the same business. This, says the Gazette, is a new era in the history of New Mexico. Two steam engines, with crushing apparatus, are soon to be put in operation at the Placer mines, and the question will be settled as to whether gold abounds in sufficient quantities to justify the cost of extracting it by this description of machinery. If the experiment prove successful, it must produce a change in the business of the Territory for the quantity of gold bearing earth and rock is admitted to be inexhaustible, and there is room for any number of machines.

It has been stated that the gold mines of New Mexico bid fair to equal those of California. A letter from Santa Fe to a California paper gives a romantic account of their discovery. The story goes that a Mexican woman returned from a captivity of eight years among the Covotery Apaches of the Gila country, brings extraordinary accounts of gold treasures in the region inhabited by that tribe. The woman says that in the region from whence she escaped, gold exists in every quarter on the surface, and in great quantities, and that there was one large lump imbedded in the side of a hill, and jealously guarded by the tribe.

Important to Wheat Growers in North Carolina.

At a meeting of the Scientific Association in Albany, this summer, some private conversation ensued upon the comparative merits of the grains grown in the West, North and South. It was observed that Southern flour had largerly the preference in the West Indies and South America, on account of its being dryer and keeping better in hot climates.

A gentleman who attended the World's Fair in London, at once remarked that the finest flour he ever saw was made of North Carolina wheat, and ground at mills in New York. Being solicited to submit the observation in writing, Dr. Elwyn, of Philadelphia, well known for the interest he takes in agriculture and everything connected with the useful arts, at once drew up a certificate, of which the ensuing is a copy:

"I have been desired by Dr. Gibbon, of North Carolina, to record the following fact as interesting to the wheat growers of that State. While acting as chairman of the committee 'on articles used as food,' during the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, I was struck with the quality of the bread offered for examination by Hecker & Brother, of New York. It was the whitest and best I ever saw. I asked—being a farmer—the very natural question, as to where they procured their grain; and was told that the bread was made of flour from North Carolina wheat; and to my further astonishment, was also informed that, in their opinion, the best wheat in the United States was that of North Carolina. A. D. ELWYN.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 25, 1856.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—They found lately, in tearing down a house in Hereford, England, the skeleton of a cat, in all the attitude of life, with one of her legs in a steel trap, between the floor and ceiling. The cat must have found her way into the spot when the house was in course of erection, two hundred years ago, and her skin had undergone a species of natural mummification, in that time, and so looked like a piece of brown vellum. That's a tolerably old cat!

"Hog or dog, that's the question," as the fellow said when he sat down to a dish of fried sausages.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857.

The Western Extension.

In another part of to-day's paper, copied from the Raleigh Standard, may be found an article embodying the action of the Senate on the bill for extending the Central Railroad to the Tennessee line. It will be observed that the bill passed the Senate, but on motion of GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY was reconsidered, which, at the late hour of the session in which it took place, was tantamount to *killing it* as dead as Hector. In this act of Gen. Dockery the people of the West have a beautiful illustration of the value of a demagogue's *promises*. He declared in the Court House at this place two years ago, when running as the Whig candidate for Governor, that he would, if in the Legislature, *vote ten millions of dollars to extend the Central Road to the Tennessee line!!* These were his identical words, and hundreds of our readers who were present will remember how grandiloquently he loomed upon the beauty and magnificence of this Western country—how he deplored our want of transportation facilities, and how he charged that Gov. Bragg and the Democratic party were opposed to Internal Improvements—and Internal Improvements in the West, particularly.—Now, how stands the case, fellow sufferers of the West? Gov. Bragg recommended and with all his influence advocated the Western Extension, and the *Democratic* party carried it through the Senate. Gen. Alfred Dockery, although professing to be friendly to the measure, gave it the fatal stab—thus adding treason to duplicity!!

Since the above was written, we have received the Standard of Saturday last, from which we obtain the following important information:

On Thursday the Senate was mainly engaged on the Fayetteville and Coalfields Road, the bill to amend the charter of the French Broad Railroad, the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad, and the Rockingham Coalfields Road bill, from the Commons.

The Fayetteville Coalfields Road bill was read the second time. This is a new bill, introduced by Mr. McDiarmid.

The French Broad bill was read the second and third times, and passed.

The Wilmington and Rutherford Road bill, engrossed from the Commons, was read and passed the second time. This bill takes off certain restrictions imposed by the last Legislature, which granted the charter.

An animated and somewhat angry debate took place on the Rockingham Coalfields Road bill, between Mr. Hill and Gen. Dockery. The bill is the order of the day for Friday, 4, P. M.

The Senate also acted finally on Thursday, on a number of private bills.

In the Commons, on Thursday on motion of Mr. Holmes, the bill granting aid to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, was made the order of the day for Friday.

The Revenue bill was then taken up on its third reading. After some debate, the bill passed its third and last reading, in nearly the shape in which it came from the Senate—yeas 73, nays 38—only two Know Nothings voting for it, and three Know Nothings only having voted for it on its second reading!—Let that be remembered.

The bill to aid the Atlantic and North Carolina Road, by a loan of $400,000 to complete said Road, passed its third reading—yeas 55, nays 46.

The Western Extension bill, as it passed the Senate, providing for an extension to Morganton, was taken up in the Commons, passed its third reading, yeas 51, nays 49, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill granting $300,000 to the Cape Fear and Deep River Company, is still pending on its second reading in the Senate. It has been amended, requiring individual subscriptions of $150,000, to be added to the State's $300,000; and it is said that in its present shape the bill is not acceptable to its particular friends.

The Legislature will no doubt adjourn *sine die* on Monday next.

SENATOR CAMERON.—In Pennsylvania they are burning in effigy the Democrats who voted for him, in every city and town. They have been ejected from their hotels at Harrisburg, and really have sunk from objects of contempt to subjects for charity.

☞La Nacion, a newspaper published in the city of Mexico, says that the first snow storm known in that region, even by the oldest inhabitant, was seen on the 21st December.

☞The Petersburg (Va.) Railroad Company recently gave *fifty cords* of wood to the poor of Petersburg. Let it no more be said that "corporations have no soul."

HEAVY FAILURE.—We learn that Messrs. Rankin and McLean, of Greensboro, in this State, have failed for about $125,000.

Death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

Every national heart will sadden at the announcement of the death of the distinguished man whose name heads this article. We heartily concur in every expression of the article below, taken from the Columbia *South Carolinian* of the 29th January:

DEATH OF HON. PRESTON S. BROOKS.—This noble spirited and gallant son of South Carolina is no more! The arm that so lately was raised in defence of his beloved State, is rigid in death—the voice that spoke the patriotic impulses of his true and generous nature is still—and the pulsations of his manly heart have ceased. He lies in the cold embrace of the great conqueror of all that is human. In the vigor of ripe manhood—in the midst of usefulness, and enjoying the high honors to which his position entitled him, he has fallen in the service of his State and country.

By an inscrutable Providence, the fiat had gone forth that the hand of disease should clutch him with his rising honors, and the grasp of death has snatched him suddenly from the councils of the confederacy. But a few short days, and his handsome form was seen in its place, expounding the principles of the government, and lucidly explaining the views of his party and section on a point of difficulty—and with such truthful clearness as to extort from those opposed to him the admiration due to true principle. Now he rests in the silent grave.

An attack of acute inflamation of the windpipe, (laryngitis,) a most dangerous disease, had for several days been present with him, but the crisis had seemed passed, and his anxious friends were just congratulating him on his relief, when in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the last trump was sounded which caused his gallant spirit to leave its earthly tenement and appear before his God!

Sad is the mournful event which has deprived the State and the South of such a champion—terrible the blow that strikes down the idol of his family—that brings the wail of anguish from the widowed heart—that tears from the declining years of a fond mother the staff upon which she leaned, and makes his children orphans. The sincere sympathy of all who revere what is elevated and pure in principle, is with them in their irreparable bereavement.

Death of John Howard, Esq.

John Howard, Esq., an old and highly respectable citizen of Macon county, died at his residence 10 miles west of Franklin, on the 22d instant, in the 75th year of his age. An esteemed correspondent of ours, and a neighbor and intimate acquaintance of the deceased, thus writes of him: "He had been a citizen of this county for upwards of thirty years, during which time he had acted as justice of the peace. He was a public spirited man, of remarkable usefulness in his neighborhood—a great peace maker, a friend to the widow and orphan, and the poor generally. He was not a member of any Religious or benevolent society, but generally carried out the principles of all. He was a close observer of the Sabbath, and in the latter part of his life, particularly, read his Bible attentively. He has left a widow and several children to mourn their great loss, and a large number of neighbors and acquaintances who sympathise with them in their bereavement, and we all should be admonished by the death of Esq. Howard, that we are mortal, and ere long must pay the same debt. Let us be ready."

ASSASSINATED.—News has been received by the Atlantic, from Liverpool, that the Archbishop of Paris has been assassinated.—The circumstances of the bloody deed were as follows:

While Archbishop White was officiating in the Church of St. Stephens, in Paris, he was stabbed to the heart by a discharged priest, named Verge. The Archbishop instantly expired. This affair caused much excitement.

☞ A writer in the New York *Journal of Commerce* says the following is a simple and effectual remedy for curing frosted feet, and one that will afford immediate relief:

Heat a brick very hot, and hold the foot over it as closely as it can be held without burning. Cut an onion in two, and, dipping it repeatedly in salt, rub it all over the feet. The juice of the onion will be dried into the feet, and effect a cure in a very short time. If this is done for a few times, it is almost certain to cure your feet entirely.

DEATHS BY COLD.—The Wilmington Herald, of Friday, says:—"We fear there is no doubt of the fact that some nineteen persons have died of cold in Petersburg since the commencement of the present storm. Duplicate dispatches to that effect had been received yesterday. It has been horribly cold in Raleigh. A freight engine got through from that point to Goldsboro' yesterday, being the first communication of any kind since Sunday."

GREENSBOROUGH TIMES.—This paper has been enlarged, and otherwise improved. It is a literary journal, neutral in politics, and devoted to the educational and internal improvement interests of North Carolina. It deserves an extensive patronage.

☞ The Jackson *Mississippian* says a snake was recently caught in the town of Holly in that State with a head at each end. The reptile exhibited its venomous instincts, with its two tongues and double hiss, to the astonishment of its captors, who attest the veracity of this fact.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

The Future of Mexico.

Comonfort has either been untrue to the revolution which placed him in power, or unable to work out the programme which it comprised. It is likely he committed the common error of mediocre statesmen, and stopped short before the revolution was complete, compromising the futue for the tranquility of the present, and attempting to consolidate his power, before he had established a principle, by an amalgamation of incongruous elements. A failure is the result. He has effected no political or commercial reform worth mentioning, though the demand for both; trenchant and thorough—was the watchword of the revolution. The Church defies him; insurrection bristles all around him; he is on a volcano of reaction and explosion; England presses the claims of her citizens upon him; Spain bullies him, and talks about the reconquest of Mexico; and, altogether, he is, to use an expressive vernacular phrase, "in a fix." What is he to do? What is Mexico to do to save the remnant of civilization left it, and to secure a future of better things?

We have, heretofore, pronounced the civilization of Mexico, as at present organized, (or unorganized,) and resting upon such social elements as now exist in that country, to be a failure, and have said that the only regeneration for it must come from without.—The half million of whites can do nothing, and are gradually melting away in the dark tide of mongrelism. The mixed races can do nothing, for they are incapable of progress, are every day lapsing further into their original savagery, and demonstrating that the most fatal blunder in Mexican politics has been the equalization of the Caucasian with inferior races. Regeneration then must come from without if it come at all. And it will come, for civilization abhors a vacuum, and the commerce of the nineteenth century will not leave such an India of the West, so opulent in resources, and so admirable in its geography, to lie unoccupied and undeveloped.—But whence is this kind of regeneration to come? It is a sufficient answer to say that the future of Mexico, like the future of Cuba, is an American question.

"This is not by any means a new idea with the people of Mexico. When it was proposed, after the close of the war, to hold that country under military sway, with a perfect organization of the municipal bodies, and Gen. Quitman was called home from his position as Governor of the city of Mexico, to receive detailed instructions from our own Government, the idea found many strong supporters there. It is well known that after that plan fell through by the making of the unauthorized treaty of peace, Gen. Scott was offered a million of dollars by a body of the prominent citizens there, if he would remain and organize a Government. At a later date, when the Cuban expedition was nearly consummated by Gen. Quitman, he was approached by parties from Mexico, and an invitation to turn his organization to that country was held out to him. Comonfort, therefore, in seeking the aid of our government, is only following in the footsteps of former events.

"It is not at all surprising that Mexico should look upon our institutions, and our material progress and welfare under them, with admiration and desire. There is in her midst a large party of conservative and order-loving citizens, who have ever regretted the day when our army was withdrawn from her borders, and who would hail with delight the advent of a Government directed by, and in close alliance with our own. Such an event would be to Mexico the greatest possible guarantee of a liberal rule, and the development of her rich resources."

MARTYRDOM OF A CATHOLIC MISSIONARY IN CHINA.—A letter received from board the French war Frigate, Virginia, near Shanghi, narrates the cruel death of Father Chapdelaine, a missionary. It says:

"The details of his martyrdom are most horrible. The Chinese, even after their victim was dead persecuted his remains with a savage and unrelenting hatred. His head was stuck upon the point of a pike, and the children were encouraged to throw stones at it for several days. What is still more frightful, and will hardly be believed as a fact is that his heart was cut in pieces, then cooked along with some pig's tripe, and eaten by the soldiers of the mandarin—tigers rather than men.

"The missionary who has thus been put to death was named Chapdelaine. We, upon arriving at Macao, shall demand satisfaction from the Viceroy at Canton. The discussions with the Chinese government which will ensue upon this affair, are likely to be very protracted. They will result, I have no doubt, in the executing of some criminal or other, dressed up as a mandarin, to pass for the guilty official. That is what we may call Chinese justice."

Conflagration.

A portion of the buildings at the "Rolling Mills," known as the property of the South Carolina Manufacturing Company in this District was consumed by fire on the 22d inst. The fire is supposed to have originated in the machine or blacksmith shops in both of which fires had been kindled that day.—It first made its appearance about four o'clock in the morning and continued, aided by a strong wind, to devastate everything it touched. It was arrested, however, in time to save the foundry and casting house; the store house, nail factory and rolling mill house having all been consumed. We learn from S. Bobo, Esq., that the valuable papers and books of the store were preserved. Loss is estimated from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

Since writing the above we take pleasure in saying, that we have been informed by the agent of the company, that they have so far repaired the damages occasioned by the fire, as to be able to supply all demands for iron at shortest notice.—*Carolina Spartan.*

INFIDELITY DECLINING.—One interesting fact was stated by Prof. Henry, a few days ago, that among the scientific men in the United States, he knew of but one man who professed infidel principles! This is an improvement, and it doubtless is a pledge of still greater progress. Our Presidents, one after another as they come in, take the side of the Bible, and an everreigning, over-ruling God, and they publicly announce their sentiments. See also the beautiful address of Mr. Buchanan to the college students, in which he warns them against indulging in the social glass.

The Indian Outrages in Florida.

The St. Augustine *Ancient City* gives the following particulars of the outrages committed recently by the Indians in Florida, and which we have heretofore briefly noticed:

Colonel Douglas Dummit, inspector of the customs at Smyrna, arrived here on Monday last, and brings the intelligence of the murder of Mr. Shive, his wife and two children by the Indians. Mr. Shive resided on Mosquito South Lagoon, about four miles south of the settlement at Smyrna, and had but lately moved there from Philadelphia, for the purpose of cultivating an orange grove. Two young men, sons of Mr. Sheldon, of Smyrna, having been up the Lagoon, as far as Turtle Mound, on a ducking excursion, on account of the high wind, on Tuesday, the 23d, put into the shore at Mr. Shive's place for the purpose of remaining during the night. On nearing the landing they discovered the body of Mrs. Shive and one of the children; they immediately put off from the landing, and crossed the Lagoon to the residence of Colonel Dummitt, informing him of their discovery. The next day Colonel Dummitt, with the two Mr. Louds, who were his neighbors, and several others, visited the premises and buried the bodies found.

From all that can be known, it is supposed the Indians, on the 20th, (the same day twelve months before they attacked Lieut. Hartsuff,) approached the house from the west, and killed Mr. Shive by the rifle balls which struck him in the face, while at work some two hundred yards from the house; it is supposed that Mrs. Shive and the child that was found with her, taking the alarm ran to the river to escape by boat, but were both shot before reaching it, the boat being in shoal water some distance from the beach. It is believed, when the Indians killed Mr. Shive, they immediately repaired to the dwelling, and then taking the gun of Mr. Shive found there loaded with buckshot, discharged it at the child in the water, as its body indicated it was killed by such shooting; Mrs. Shive was killed by two rifle balls in the neck and head. One of the children of Mr. Shive was a cripple, and without doubt was left in the excitement of so sudden an attack and alarm in the house. The child has not been found, and there can be but little doubt these inhuman savages burnt it with the building; everything on the premises that was not carried off was destroyed by fire. When shall we be rid of these devils incarnate? Here are four lives lost and valuable property destroyed, and these rascals travelled more than one hundred miles out of their claimed territory to perform this act of butchering in cold blood, innocent children and defenceless women.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The Presbyterian General Assemblies have been disputing for a long time concerning the propriety of a man marrying his deceased wife's sister. The legality of a nearer and more delicate relationship being established by marriage has just been decided by our Court of Appeals. It is altogether proper—so says that learned tribunal, the highest authority in the State—for a man to marry his *mother-in-law!* The quartette of Judges came to this decision after this fashion and, upon the following cases:

Ellen Bell married Samuel Bell, her son-in-law. Mr. B. died, leaving the interesting widow, and also several children by his first wife, whose grand-mother was at the same time their step mother. These children refused to grant the old lady her dower, and hence the suit.

The cause was brought before Judge Pryer, the late learned and estimable Judge of the adjoining circuit. He decided that the marriage was void, as the parties were within the degrees of relationship fixed by the statute of 1798.

An appeal was then taken, and the adjudication of the lower Court was reversed. The Court of Appeal decided that there was no prohibition to such a marriage by the statute of 1798—that marriages within the Levitical degree are not void, though voidable.

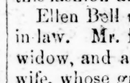
Accordingly, if any man desires to marry his mother-in-law, he can go ahead. The law is on his side.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ Mr. John Alexander, one of the oldest citizens of this county, died last week at his residence on Swannanoa, of Pneumonia.—An honest and upright man, he was the fast friend of everything good, the advocate of righteousness, peace on earth, and good will to men. He will be missed in his neighborhood. "The fathers, where are they? Do they live forever?"

MARRIED,

On the 29th instant, at the residence of Mr. Martin Clay, by S. A. Bettis, Esq., Mr. Isaac Whisenhunt, late of California, to Miss Mary Jane Clay, all of Burke county.

TO RENT.



THE subscriber offers for rent the HOUSE AND LOT situated on main street west end of Asheville, for many years occupied by the late Israel Baird. The House contains 13 rooms, and all necessary out-buildings, and is well adapted for a boarding house or private residence. Further information can be had by addressing the subscriber at this place, or calling on the Editor of the Asheville News. D. REYNOLDS.

Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

WANTED, an active, honest man in each section of the State to take orders by sample for "McALLISTER'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES." To active men a liberal monthly salary and fair commission will be paid. Address (with stamp to prepay answer)

DR. J. S. McALLISTER,
Jersey City, N. J.

Feb. 5, 1857 4t

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has removed his

BOOK AND DRUG STORE

to the Brick corner, immediately opposite the Court House, where, in future, he will be pleased to see and serve all who desire anything in his line. Remember the corner, and call and see me whether you buy or not. E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

Boys, Remember!

That a splendid lot of Valentines will be on hand next week, at ASTON'S.

Feb. 5, 1857.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

Feb. 5, 1857.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co.'s.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29, 1857.

PAY the TAILOR.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, will confer a great favor by coming forward immediately and settling up.—Money I ought to have—money I must have—money I WILL have. A word to the wise is sufficient. JOHN W. WILSON.

January 29, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Josias A. Wakefield, Execu. of Elizabeth Baker.
vs.
Hosea Bradford.

ORDERED BY COURT, That publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, that Josias Baker, William Medaris and wife Bersheba, Asa Chambers and wife Polly, and John Estes and wife Francis, and John Baker, who are non-residents and next of kin of Elizabeth Baker, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to see proceedings touching the probate of a certain paper writing, and make themselves parties on the record to said issue, if they think proper to do so.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

NOTICE.

THE next session of the subscriber's SCHOOL will begin on the 2d February, proximo.

STEPHEN LEE.

January 15, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY.
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Isaac Collens *VS.* Sarah P. Collins.
Petition for Divorce.

The Petitioner in this case having exhibited his petition at the last term of this Court, together with an affidavit taken before John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, that the facts contained in said petition are true, to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief, and bond for security been given for the prosecution of said suit, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that a subpoena was duly issued to said defendant to appear at the present term of our said Superior Court, to plead to or answer said petition, which said subpoena has been returned by the Sheriff of Yancy county that the defendant is not to be found, and that a copy of the petition was left at the place of her last abode in said county of Yancy, ten days before the day of the return; and publication having been publicly made at the Court House door for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the defendant, Sarah P. Collens, to appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of March next, at the Court House in Waynesville, then and there to plead or answer the Petition of the Petitioner, or the same will be heard and determined exparte.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in September, 1856.—Issued the 20th day of December, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

January 15, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

BUNCOMBE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the highest bidder, on the 14th of February, 1857, a

TRACT OF LAND

on Brush Creek, one and a half miles from my residence, containing over 200 Acres about 60 or 70 of which are cleared, and about 25 or 30 acres of

First Rate Fresh Bottom.

There is a tolerable good house, barn, and other buildings, on the place.

TERMS:

One fourth of the money at the sale, the balance in three annual instalments, with interest from date. Notes with approved security will be required, and title withheld until the last payment is made. No humbuggery—the land must and shall be sold. Sale on the premises.

L. C. CLAYTON.

Cane Creek, Jan. 8, 1857. 4t

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

WM. BEAL,

Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman,

Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports furnished, accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics, &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver, or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages, mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail, accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative, and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference, in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.

January 8, 1857. tf

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C, on the 31st December, 1856.

Akin Wyatt D	Miller Henry	
Allen Caroline M	Miller Ambrose	
Bassett David	Mazyck Dr P P	2
Bell R M	Martin J B	
Bryson J H	Mims M J	2
Bartlett Jas H	Mitchell L B	
Bronson Rev B S	Massengill Dr W P	
Byres A	Matthias J A	
Bowers Geo	Moore Charles	
Baxter John	Nichols Dudley	
Bates Wade	Night James	
Benson Maxwell	Owens S P	
Barnett Kiah	Osborne Jas W	
Bennett Thos	Pounders Mrs E A	2
Brown P C	Patton John	
Bewly Wm	Parker W F	
Bartoh E H	Palmer J H	
Bodenhamer P S	Prater John	
Coggins David	Pendergrass A	
Carter Geo	Patton Jas	
Campbell & McNew	Porter Miss Martha	
Cathey Miss S L	Reed Solomon Mc	
Curtis J	Roberds P	
Davis Thos S	Rymer Absalom	
Dufus A W	Robinson S W	
Doanigar Sam C	Rankin C W	
Deale M H	Smith Saml	
Elliott H B	Stradleo Thos	
Foster Joseph	Stradley Miss Martha	
Foster Mrs E H W	Swaim Rev M P	
Freeman Joel	Sorrels Priscilla	
Foster B F	Swaim Enoch	
Franyen Mrs Louise	Siler T S	
Gooch & Terrill	Smith Thomas	
Gaston P C	Scarborough W A	
Gentry Wm S	Sumner John	
Gentry Joseph	Stroup David	
Gibson Miss Eliza	Sams Larkin	
Gash B S	Smith R T	2
Hughey Geo G	Terry F	
Henry A L	Tatum John	
Huntington Geo M	Tilson B F	
Hester John	Teague Henry	
Heuston Warren	Williams Edward	2
Harris John M W	Williams Wm	2
Hawthorne D O	Wright Joseph	
Hawkins Frederick	White Moses	
Hawthorn O P	Whitset Mrs Sarah	
Henderson L	Walton, Sting & Co	
Hager C	Watkins H	
Holly Miss M P	Wourley Wm	
Henderson Miss M	Woliner Wm	
Jones J J	Williamson E Miss	
Johnson James	Walker Wm	
Jones Miss Charity	Wilson Wm	
King Hon Thos H	Young A	
Killian D A	Yates Miss Agnes	
Lewis J R		

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Jan. 8, 1857.

ON MANHOOD,

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8, 1857.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A SPLENDID LOT of Gift Books, Annuals Albums, &c., &c, Just received at

Dec. 11. ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Wilie Gaither
vs.
P. M. Ballew and J. R. Ballew.

ORDERED, That advertisement shall be made for six weeks in the Asheville News as to defendants P. M. and J. R. Ballew, requiring them to appear at the next Term; and it is further ordered that they have leave until then to answer the bill of interpleader of William A. Ballew.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL, for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed.*

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

Jan. 1, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,—October Term, 1856.

Samuel Cox, Adm. of Malcolm McNeil, deceased,
VS.
The Heirs at Law of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, to wit: Hector McNeil, John McNeil, Daniel McNeil, Margaret McNeil, and Nancy Cox, (wife of David Cox, deceased.)

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McNeil and Daniel McNeil, heirs at law and legal representatives of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, defendants in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News that they be and appear at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Malcolm McNeil, dec., consisting of fifty acres of Land, bounded by lands of David Cox, dec'd, and others, should not be sold agreeable to plaintiff's petition, and the proceeds thereof to be assets in Adm's hands, to pay debts and charges of administration, or their consent to the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, D. McCanles, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856, and in the 81st year of our Independence. DAVID McCANLES, *C. C. C.*

Issued 15th Nov., 1856. [Dec. 4—w5—Pr's fee $6.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be a dressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.

November 13, 1856.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

O. M. LEWIS' Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

such a claim or title as would, in the courts of Indiana, bar an action of ejectment, such claimant shall be confirmed in his title.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That said commissioners shall, in one year from the date of organizing said commission under this act, or sooner, if the cases on their docket are all disposed of, transmit to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a transcript of their decisions in favor of claimants, which shall contain a fair statement of the evidence on which each respective claim is founded; and also a transcript of their decisions against claimants, with a like statement of the evidence, and the reason of such rejection.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office, upon the receipt of such transcript of their decisions, shall issue a patent to such claimant so confirmed in his title by the said commissioners; and where any such claims have been rejected, the said Commissioner, upon application of the proper person, shall have power to revise such decision of said board, and may, if in his opinion the evidence warrants it, reverse such decision, and issue a patent therefor to such claimant: Provided, That this right to revise shall not extend to those claims rejected, where the same lands have been confirmed by the said board to some other claimant: And provided further, That the patents so issued shall only be a relinquishment of the title of the United States, and shall not be considered or construed into an abridgment of the rights of third persons.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this act the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall give directions to the register and receiver of the land offices at Indianapolis forthwith to transfer to the land offices at Vincennes the books, documents, maps, plats, surveys, and all other papers and writings deposited in the land offices at Indianapolis by the register and receiver of the land offices at Vincennes, and which originally were deposited in the land offices at Vincennes and were transferred from said offices to the land offices at Indianapolis, under the provisions of the act "for abolishing land offices under certain circumstances, and for other purposes," approved June the twelfth, eighteen hundred and forty; and the said land offices at Vincennes are hereby reestablished and recognized as fully and effectually for the transaction of business and the sales of the public lands within said Vincennes land district, as if said land offices had not been abolished by the provisions of the act last aforesaid.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner, appointed under this act by the President shall receive as a full compensation for his services, a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly out of the treasury; and the register and receiver shall receive such compensation for their services under this act as may be just and proper, in the discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this act.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No 1.]

A Resolution for the Appointment of Regents to fill the Vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class "other than members of Congress," occasioned by the resignation of Rufus Choate, and the death of John McPherson Berrien, be filled by the appointment of George E. Badger, of North Carolina, and Cornelius C. Felton, of Massachusetts.

Approved February 27, 1856.

[No. 2.]

A Resolution to supply a Deficiency in the Appropriations for Printing for the second Session of the thirty third Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and required to apply so much as may be necessary of the appropriations for the printing and paper of the thirty fourth Congress to the deficiencies for the same purposes, ordered at the second session of the thirty third Congress.

Approved, February 27, 1856.

[No. 3.]

A Resolution providing for the final Adjustment of certain Cases of Appeal from Decisions made by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every case of account or claim not finally adjusted, upon which the present Frst Comptroller of the Treasury, as Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department may have decided, which may have been thereafter reexamined by an auditor in said office on new testimony and decided by him on such testimony, and from whose decision an appeal has been taken to the present First Comptroller of the Treasury, it shall be the duty of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs finally to adjust the same, and in case of disagreement between the said Second Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs, the decision of the Attorney General shall be as final as the decision of the First Comptroller would be, if he had acted under the eighth section of the Act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty six, concerning the organization of the Post Office Department.

Approved, March 13, 1856.

[No. 4.]

Joint Resolution for enlarging the Custom House, Post Office, and Court House at Buffalo, New York.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to extend the building now in process of construction at Buffalo, for a custom house, post office, court rooms, &c. not exceeding twenty five feet in length, and erect proper vaults therein, if in his discretion the public interest requires the same: Provided, That such extension can be completed at an expense not exceeding thirty three thousand dollars, including ten per cent. for contingencies, which sum, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money remaining in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: And provided further, That no money shall be paid under this joint resolution until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said building so extended, at a cost within the sum heretofore and hereby appropriated.

Approved, April 5, 1856.

[No. 5.]

Joint Resolution relating to the Public Lands appertaining to the Springfield and Harper's Ferry Armories, and the North Carolina Arsenal.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized, to exchange and convey the unoccupied lands and appurtenances belonging to the United States, known as the Lower Water shops, at the Springfield Armory, in the State of Massachusetts, for such other lands contiguous to the lands attached to said Armory upon the hill at Springfield, as he may deem necessary and proper for the improvement and convenience of said Armory, or in his discretion to sell the said tract known as the lower workshops and appurtenances, and to invest the proceeds of the same, or such part thereof as may be required, in the purchase of such lots or lands contiguous to the said Armory on the hill, as he may deem suitable and proper. For this purpose, he is hereby authorized to convey the title of the United States to the lands and appurtenances hereby authorized to be sold and conveyed, and to receive from individuals or corporate proprietors, deeds and titles to the lands so exchanged, sold or purchased.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to apply so much of the proceeds of the recent sale of land and lots at Harper's Ferry, as he may deem advisable, to the purchase of such other lots at that place, as he may deem necessary to the safety and convenience of the public buildings belonging to the United States, and that he apply the residue of the proceeds of said sales to the improvement of the property retained by the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of War be also authorized to make sale of such portion of the site of the United States arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina, as in his judgement is not required for public purposes, and apply the proceeds of such sale, or so much as may be necessary, to the purchase of such additional land for the use of said arsenal, as he may deem necessary. He is for this purpose, authorized to convey the title of the United States for the lands which he may sell, to the purchaser, and to receive proper deeds and titles for the lands which may be purchased by him, as aforesaid.

Approved, April 23, 1856.

[No. 7.]

Joint Resolution for enlarging the Custom House, Post Office and Court House, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to cause the building provided by law to be constructed at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, for a custom house, post office, and court house, to be increased in length over the plan heretofore adopted for that purpose, not to exceed twenty five feet, and to modify and enlarge said plan so as to adapt the same to such increased length, if, in the opinion of the Secretary, the public convenience shall require such modification: Provided, That such extension and modification can be accomplished at an expense not exceeeding thirty thousand dollars, and a sum not exceeding ten per cent. on the said last mentioned sum for superintendence and contingencies; which sums, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: And provided further, That no money shall be paid under this joint resolution until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said so extended building at a cost within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated therefor.

Approved, May 9, 1856.

[No. 8.]

Joint Resolution relating to the Appropriation for the Improvement of the Harbor at Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Whereas, by act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," approved August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the improvement of the harbors of Sheboygan, Wisconsin; and whereas, the city of the county of Sheboygan have from time to time made appropriations for the improvement of said harbor to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended by commissioners appointed by said State; and whereas it is desirable that said appropriations should be expended under one direction, therefore—

Resolved by the Seeate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the Secretary of War shall have settled and paid all just charges existing against the said appropriation of ten thousand dollars, the balance thereof, together with all tools, implements materials, and other property whatsoever, belonging to the United States and used in improving the said harbor, shall be transferred and turned over by the said Secretary of War to the commissioners for the improvement of the said harbor, appointed by the State of Wisconsin; Provided, That the said commissioners shall first give satisfactory security to the Secretary of War for the faithful expenditure of the money in the improvement of the said harbor.

Approved, May 12, 1856.

[No. 9.]

Joint Resolution for the Statistics of the Coastwise Commerce to be included hereafier in the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual reports on commerce and navigation hereafter to be made to Congress, cause to be stated the kinds, quantities, and value of the merchandize entered and cleared coastwise into and from the collection districts of the United States, and the said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make all rules and orders necessary to carry into effect the object of this resolution.

Approved, May 14, 1856.

[No. 10.]

Joint Resolution for enlarging the Custom House, Post Office, and Court House at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to extend the building now in process of construction at Milwaukee, for a custom house, post office, court rooms, &c., not exceeding twenty five feet in length, and erect proper vaults therein, if, in his discretion, the public interest requires the same: Provided, That such extension can be completed at an expense not exceeding thirty three thousand dollars, including the ten per cent. for contingencies, which sum, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money remaining in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; And provided further, That no money shall be paid under this joint resolution until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said building so extended at a cost within the sum heretofore and hereby appropriated.

Approved, May 15, 1856.

[No. 14.]

A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to modify the plan of the Custom House at Ellsworth, Maine.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is authorized to modify the plan of the Custom House in process of construction at Ellsworth, Maine, provided the increased expense by so doing, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. And said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury for that purpose; Provided, That none of the money hereby appropriated, shall be used until the Secretary of the Treasury has contracted for the completion of the said work for the sums hereby and heretofore appropriated.

Approved, August 1, 1856.

[No. 17.]

Joint Resolution extending the Time for the Creditors of Texas to present their Claims.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as agreeably to the provisions of the fourth section of the act of twenty eighth February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, "to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty," notice by public advertisement was duly given for the space of ninety days, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the time at which payments of the amount appropriated by the fifth section of said act would be made pro rata, on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt of said State, which should be presented at the Treasury Department thirty days preceding the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, the limit of said notice; and as it is represented by the said Secretary of the Treasury, that of said bonds, certificates, and evidences of debt, which have been recognized by the State of Texas, the same, equal to the sum of three hundred and eighty nine thousand six hundred and ninety three dollars and seven cents were not presented to the Treasury Department prior to the said thirteenth of June; Therefore, in order to do full justice to the holders of said debt, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay to the holders of any of the said bonds, certificates, or evidences of debt not presented before the thirtieth day of June last, who may present and prove the same at the Treasury Department between the thirteenth day of June last and the first day of January next, and execute the proper releases to the United States and the State of Texas, their pro rata share of the said seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and after payment thereof, the said Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to distribute and pay the residue of the said seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars then remaining in the treasury, pro rata amongst all the said holders, who may have proved their claims and executed the proper releases on or before the first day of January next.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

[No. 18.]

Joint Resolution giving an increased Compensation to all Laborers in the employment of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government in the City of Washington.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the compensation now allowed by law, there shall be one principal messenger in each of the offices of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Interior, War, and Navy, Postmaster General, and Attorney General, at an annual salary of nine hundred dollars, and one principal messenger in each of the Bureaus of the several Executive Departments, at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars each, and all other messengers or assistant messengers, now authorized by law to be employed in said departments, shall receive an annual salary of seven hundred dollars, and all laborers in the employment of the government, in the Executive Departments and on the public grounds, in the city of Washington, shall receive an annual salary of six hundred dollars each, from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty six; and such sum, in addition to the appropriations otherwise provided, as may be required to pay the same, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.
April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,
HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.
DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at adistance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.
Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville.)
HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,
Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

OUR GOODS
HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of
CLOTHING,
and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,
From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES
Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.
Don't mistake the place.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.
August 7, 1856.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE subscriber is still carrying on the
Smithing Business,
in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.
The superior manner in which he has horses shod. carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.
Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.
ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

Save Your Wood,
BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.
ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of
TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.
Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,
Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at
April 17. ASTON'S.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.
Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

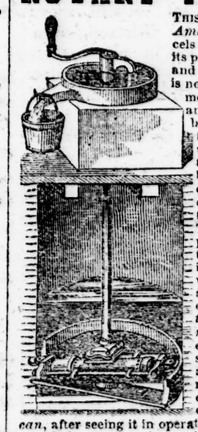
Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by
Fleming Bros.
SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.
Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.
June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.
THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.
He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.
REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.
Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

LADIES
WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

Fresh Citron.
JUST received at ASTON'S.
April 17.

THE SMALL POX
HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful
GOODS
we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.
OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

TAILORING.
THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new TAILORING SHOP, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.
WILLIAM HOWARD.
March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.
The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished
Furniture,
of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
London's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;
Ayer's Cathartic Pills; London's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane Liver Pills; London's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Iodine Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jo David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhea Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Buchu; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla Balm of Thousand Flowers.
All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonic Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.
Just received and for sale af the People's Drug Store, by ASTON
August 14, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.
THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.
W. T. CARTER
Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.
12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 do Seidlitz Powders.
Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON

PURE BRANDY,
PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at
june 5, 1856. ASTON'S

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Books for Winter Nights.
Wild Western Scenes: The War Path; Field Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune and many others too numerous to mention.
Just received at ASTON'S
Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls
Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.
Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S
Oct. 15.

50.000 Steel Pens,
Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S
june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid
A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at
Aug. 21. ASTON'S

Molasses.
800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf